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VOL. XXVIII

THEY WILL HAVE

TO STAND IT

The Republicans Are Anxious for an

Early Adjournment.

BUT THE DEMOCRATS ARE NOT

Senator Gorman Proposes To Hold

Congress Together

UNTIL AFTER THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

A Letter from Senator Jones in Re-

gard to a Published Report.

Washington Gossip.

Washington, April 17.—(Special).—Senator

Gorman practically put the republicans of

the senate on notice this morning that

there could be no premature adjournment

of congress.

The republican leaders see rocks ahead

upon which their craft may be wrecked, and

they want to adjourn in three weeks.

Gorman prefers to keep them here and

witness their efforts to steer clear of the

rocks. He proposes to keep congress in

session until after the St. Louis convention.

He thinks the republican party may not

have the walk over in the election its lead-

ers expect.

A Statement from Senator Jones.

The attention of Senator J. K. Jones,

of Arkansas, having been called to an ap-

parent conflict of misunderstanding of

what he said about possible delegates at

large from different states to the national

democratic convention, Senator Jones

furnished me tonight the following state-

ment of his attitude in the matter, for

use over his own signature. He writes:

"My attention having been called to the

fact that I have been quoted as the

spokesman of a committee which, it is

alleged, is selecting delegates from the

south to the national convention at Chi-

cago, I do not hesitate to say that I am

acting in no such capacity and have made

no statement from which the inference

may be made that I have named four men,

or any other number, who are to be se-

lected as delegates at large from Georgia

or any other state. The proposition on the

face of it is absurd. In a conversation I

expressed the hope that such men as Judge

Crisp, Senator Bacon or men of national

reputation would be selected from the

south and men of like character from other

states. But as for suggesting or conduct-

ing an organized movement to have the

delegates from any section selected in

Washington there is no truth in it.

"JAMES K. JONES."

Vandiver's Nomination Signed.

Judge Maddox, who informed today that

the president signed the nomination of

John Vandiver as postmaster at Rome and

that it would probably be sent to the senate

tomorrow. Both George and Senator Jones

stated that Senator Vandiver's nomination

and Mr. Vandiver's endorsement that they

will have him confirmed at once.

E. W. R.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Hill Resumes, But Does Not Fin-

ish an Adjournment Discussed.

Washington, April 17.—When Mr. Hill

resumed his speech, began yesterday, this

afternoon at 2 o'clock on the bond invest-

igation resolution the senate chamber was

filled with the senators, being either

in the committee rooms or in the cloak

rooms.

haste be permitted so that gentlemen

might be off for the summer season, or

for "other matters."

THE HOUSE ROUTINE.

Members Declare That the Government

Is a Robber.

Washington, April 17.—The House

of Representatives today was a scene of

radical variation. It was private bill day,

under the rule, when the bills to pay claims

arising out of the war, which in the past af-

forded opportunity and excuse for fighting

battles of the rebellion over again, were

under consideration.

Today, however, the contest was waged,

largely by republican members who advo-

cated the payment of the bills reported by

the committee on claims, and those who

opposed them, and some of the statements

were startling in their bitterness.

Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, chairman of

the committee, was asked by Mr. Dingley,

republican, of Maine, if the committee was

satisfied of the justice and correctness of

a claim for the payment of which a bill

had been reported. Replying, Mr. Mahon

reviewed the action of congress on similar

claims, their reference to the court of

claims for examination and the finding of

the facts, and passionately declared that

the court should be abolished, the claims

recommended by the court or abolished

the court, so that the people might know what

to expect. He then declared that the govern-

ment was a great robber of its private

citizens, and asserted that he would sooner

pay a pauper owe him a thousand dollars

than to be a creditor of the United States

government for that amount.

Mr. Walker, republican, of Massachusetts,

declared that the government was a robber

of the policy which proscribed the pay-

ment of these claims. Dramatically he

declared that he would sooner pay a pauper

owe him a thousand dollars than to be a

creditor of the government of the United

States in robbery of honest creditors. He

attacked the leaders of the house, charging

them with purposely preventing the consid-

eration of bills for the payment of just

claims, asserting that extraordinary rulings

of the chair, in committee of the whole,

were resorted to aid in carrying out that

policy.

Mr. McCall, republican, of Tennessee, and

Mr. Evans, republican, of Kentucky, re-

sponded to the house to pay the claims of

loyal men from the south.

Mr. Evans, republican, of New York, charged

that to enter upon the payment of them

would compel the next administration to

issue bonds, from beginning to close.

Messrs. Buckley, of Missouri, and Groves-

on, of Ohio, made political speeches in

connection with their common position to

the payment of the claims, and Mr. Groves-

on, setting that republican legislation in the

past, and the latter that democratic ad-

ministration was responsible for the present

condition of the treasury. The net re-

sult of the discussion was the rejection

of one bill and the passage of another.

Mr. Pickler, republican, of South Dakota,

reported the bill granting pensions to

the committee on invalid pensions and

the committee on pension bills.

At 5 o'clock the house took a recess un-

til 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for

the payment of the claims.

At the evening session of the house nine

THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18 1896.—TEN PAGES.

THEY HAVE NO

ONE TO LEAD THEM

The Illinois Single Standard People

Are Badly Rattled.

DEFEAT SEEMS INEVITABLE

They Are Trying To Get Hopkins To

Take the Lead

IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ALTBELD AND SILVER

But Hopkins Hesitates as He Sees but

Little Chance To Prevent the

Success of Free Coinage.

Chicago, April 17.—(Special).—For two

days Chicago has been deeply stirred

in the direction of preparing for the in-

evitable clash of the free coinage forces

and the followers of the gold standard.

Governor Altgeld reached Chicago

Thursday and left tonight. During that

time he has refused to be interviewed.

He has been in constant consultation with

the free coinage leaders of Cook county

and the result of these conferences is that

it is announced from an official mouthpiece

that Governor Altgeld will consent to make

the race for governor on a free coinage

platform only in the meantime, despite the

fact that he has not personally author-

ized the use of his name, every democratic

county convention has declared for him

for governor. The "sound money" men

have held three conferences within the

past ten days, two of this week.

Every effort is being made by them to get

ex-Mayor Hopkins to lead the fight against

Altgeld, but Hopkins up to now has re-

fused all advances and has remained away

from every meeting of the single standard

men.

"I am for Altgeld," he says, "against

everybody, but I am opposed to his finan-

cial platform."

Whitney May Take a Hand.

It is stated here that William C. Whit-

ney, of New York, who is exceedingly

friendly with Hopkins, has been urged to

use his influence with Hopkins, and he may

visit Chicago within a few days.

The free coinage men have practically

completed all campaign arrangements,

while the gold standard people are at

present in a state of confusion. The

election is being held in a state of

an overwhelming victory for free coin-

age, unless victory is injected into what

has begun as a fair fight. A man very close

to Altgeld said today:

"There is no doubt that the democracy

of the state will support Governor Altgeld

and that it will fight the battle on a

free coinage platform. The gold men will

run primary tickets in Cook county, headed

by Altgeld, but with the delegates instructed

for the gold.

The Evening Post, a gold standard paper,

says this afternoon:

"The sound money democr

It is the only liver medicine on the market called **Simmons Liver Regulator**—don't forget the word **Regulator**—and that the **Red Z** is on every package. **J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.**

TAKE ONLY
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

**TAKE ONLY
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.**

ously upon this st

gibbon, on North Pryor street. The
ragon was standing in the alley, next to
e Marion hotel, and the thieves have
t as yet been captured.

For sale by dealers everywhere. Trade-in on every

And in Atlanta by Bass & Co.

Hamberg & John Rose Co.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$5.00
 The Daily (without Sunday) per year... \$4.00
 The Sunday Edition... \$1.00
 The Weekly... \$1.00
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 We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

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 WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mason, Charles H.
 JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Drew & Bro.
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 182 Vine St.
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams Street, Great Northern Hotel.
 DENVER, Colo.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
 PENSACOLA, Fla.—Pensacola Drug Store.
 HOUSTON, Tex.—Bottler Bros.
 KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Van Nooy Bros.

Notice to Subscribers.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tinker. The traveling representatives of The Constitution are Messrs. J. R. Hawley, R. L. Cannon, W. H. Overbey and L. B. Wilcox.

Watch Your Dates.

The dates following the address of subscribers indicate time to which paid. All are urgently requested to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

NO PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 18, 1896.

Nature's Wonder Garden.

For several years ambitious and enterprising spirits have been anxious to project a railroad through Yellowstone National Park. The government, however, has steadily refused to grant this privilege, preferring for the park to remain unmoiled in its fierce, pictorial grandeur. The advocates of a railroad through the park contend that better facilities are needed for viewing the scenery of that magnificent region and that a railroad would satisfy this demand without subtracting in the least from the beauty of that famous wonder-garden.

Such a thing as a railroad in this paradise of the gods is looked upon as a desecration by those who oppose the proposition and who seem to be in the majority.

Repeated efforts have been made in recent years to mar the beauty of Niagara Falls by constructing a system of suspension bridges in the neighborhood of the falls, but like the effort to invade Yellowstone Park, these enterprises have met with signal and disastrous failure.

Despite the tendencies of this calculating and artificial age, there is still a reverence for nature in the heart of every man. This feeling may slumber as he moves along the avenues of commerce in the busy whirlpool of commerce, but let him visit the seashore or stand amid the encircling glow of the mountains and the love of nature will spring up within him like a flame.

In discussing the proposed spoliation of Yellowstone National Park, The Syracuse Courier makes the following comment:

"The means of visiting the park are ample and inexpensive. Visitors, who number thousands each year, not alone from this but from other countries as well, are awed and amazed by the wondrous natural beauties and marvels of the marvelous formations and upheavals of nature, which are the wonders of that far-famed region. The park should be preserved as it is, in its time as nature framed and fashioned it, and the hand of man should never be permitted to transform it in any manner by marred its primitive beauty and desecrated its great natural avenues with anything that smacks of modern mechanical innovations to detract from nature's unequalled adornment."

From the present attitude of congress it is safe to assume that a railroad will not be constructed this year.

American History in Figures.

In looking back over the record of the last one hundred years the mind is startled by the changes, which have taken place in the drift of population toward the Rocky mountains and in the various alterations which the growth of this country has brought about in our national geography.

At the time of Washington's inauguration the states belonging to the insignificance of free and independent sovereigns were scattered along the Atlantic coast. Nothing was known of that vast area extending from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, while only a small part of the eastern domain could properly be characterized as familiar ground.

In 1790 the center of population, according to the tables of that period, was twenty-three miles north of the city of Baltimore. Ten years later this point had changed and was fixed at a distance of eighteen miles west of Baltimore, showing that bold, adventurous spirits had commenced to explore the interior of the continent and to bear the standard of civilization toward the Mississippi.

Coming down to 1820 the center of population was fixed at a point sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va.; in 1840, sixteen miles south of Clarkburg, W. Va.; and in 1860, twenty miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio. During the decade between 1850 and 1860 the drift of population toward the west was accelerated by the discoveries of gold in California, and of silver in Colorado and other western territories. In 1860 the center of population was forty-eight miles west of Cincinnati, showing that a point had been reached in the progress of the nation at which the center of population was but a short distance removed from the geographical center of the land.

But these changes, while interesting to observe, are no less surprising than those which have taken place in the relative size and importance of states. At the time of the first census the con-

stitution the states and territories, according to population, stood as follows: Virginia, 747,610; Pennsylvania, 434,373; North Carolina, 333,751; Massachusetts, 378,787; New York, 340,120; Maryland, 318,728; South Carolina, 249,073; Connecticut, 237,946; New Jersey, 184,139; New Hampshire, 141,885; Maine, 104,549; Vermont, 83,425; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Rhode Island, 68,825; Delaware, 59,060; Tennessee, 25,691. The entire population of the country at that time was scarcely 4,000,000, while that of the largest state was barely equal to the present size of Philadelphia.

During the sixty years which followed the adoption of the constitution, new states were admitted into the union and these rapidly advanced in population. Among this number were Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, California, Michigan and other states, all of which took high rank. Virginia, though steadily increasing in population, soon lost her place at the head of the column and gradually declined until she became the fifteenth state in the order of population. New York displaced Virginia as the largest state, as far back as 1820, and has since occupied that position.

In this connection it may be interesting to observe that the original thirteen states stand as follows: the entire union being considered in this calculation: New York, first; Pennsylvania, second; Massachusetts, sixth; Georgia, twelfth; Virginia, fifteenth; North Carolina, sixteenth; New Jersey, eighteenth; South Carolina, twentieth; Maryland, twenty-first; Connecticut, twenty-ninth; New Hampshire, thirty-third; Rhode Island, thirty-fifth; Delaware, forty-second.

In 1800 the population of the country averaged seven inhabitants to every square mile; in 1880 over twenty-one. Population is thickest in the District of Columbia, which has 3,839 to the square mile. Rhode Island comes next with 318 and Massachusetts with 278.

As the century draws to a close it is interesting to consider these figures, as they represent the numerical development of the greatest nation on earth.

Better Coast Protection.

The recent discussion of the Monroe doctrine on the floors of congress has resulted in the passage of a bill appropriating \$11,334,633 for the better protection of the coast lines of the United States.

This is a step in the right direction. Such legislation indicates a practical and patriotic sentiment and betrays a national solicitude far in excess of the ordinary measures which are passed by congress.

Not only does this provision for the national defense give security to Americans at home, but it likewise increases the respect which is entertained for this nation abroad.

While the United States is one of the leading powers of the earth, the nations of Europe appreciate the fact that our coast lines are utterly without protection, and knowing this to be the case they are not dismayed by any declaration which Congress sees fit to make. But with fortifications along the coast, and every port under the protection of heavy guns, this show of indifference on the part of European nations would speedily be changed into one of profound respect.

No country can afford to assume a defiant attitude toward the provisions which are needed for hostile operations, instead of existing arms such a spectacle only produces laughter. As soon as the improvements which are contemplated in the bill for the better improvement of our coast lines are carried out then will the United States be ready to assert the Monroe doctrine, and then will the nations of Europe be prepared to listen to her declaration.

The provisions of the bill are ample in character, and if carried out in detail under the inspection of competent supervisors, the United States will be thoroughly fortified against invasion.

As compared with former appropriations the figures of the recent provision are significant. The following table will make this plain:

Appropriation act for 1888.	\$2,752,000.00
1889	1,233,284.00
1890	4,232,335.00
1891	3,774,963.00
1892	2,724,276.00
1893	2,427,094.00
1894	1,904,557.50
Total	\$15,384,543

This provision of congress is remarkable, not only for the reason that no opposition was encountered on the passage of the bill, but for the more conclusive reason that public sentiment, as represented by the leading journals of the country, has endorsed the action of congress with unbroken unanimity.

The Democrats in Alabama.

The gold contractionists of Alabama are still making a desperate effort to win by convince a victory that the people denied them at the ballot box. They are talking mightily about harmony, as if harmony is an affair to be conjured out of mere words and phrases. How can there be any real harmony between those who believe in democratic principles and those who believe in republican doctrine? The only way to secure harmony is to postpone, defer or ignore the disturbing issues; but both parties, and men of all shades of opinion are now brought face to face with an issue that will not be postponed, that will be deferred and that will not be ignored.

The democratic voters of Alabama have demonstrated that they are unflinchingly opposed to the British gold standard. Mr. Clarke, the gold standard candidate for governor, made his campaign on that issue. He announced that he was opposed to the free coinage of silver. He declared in favor of the gold standard. On this issue he was overwhelmed.

In other words, the

democrats of Alabama, by their action in the primaries, have declared again, and in the most emphatic way, that they despise and abhor the scheme of the money power which is represented by the gold standard of value.

We have all confidence in the democratic leaders of Alabama who have recently been endorsed by the people, but it is an easy matter even for wise and patriotic men to be too magnanimous, especially on the heels of such an overwhelming victory. As we have said before, any compromise of the principles of democracy is entirely too high a price to pay for "harmony." When harmony comes to the point of permitting the gold contractionists to share the fruits of the victory which the people have won, it ceases to be harmony and becomes folly.

This fact is to be borne in mind constantly—that the democratic party of Alabama would be more powerful and more harmonious if the people knew that every gold contractionist had gone over to the republicans who are the original gold nonmetallists. For, in that event, every dissatisfied democrat in the state—and there are thousands of them—would return to his party allegiance and there would be no divisions and no contenting factions.

Under the liberal call of the state committee, based on the equally liberal invitation of the national committee, a great many democrats, who have for some time held themselves aloof from their party, or who have been acting with the followers of Kolb, came back into the organization and served to swell Johnston's majority. Now, to keep and hold these men in the party and to put an end to the factions that have had their growth in discontent, the democrats must insist in the legitimate fruits of their victory.

A divided delegation to Chicago will be in effect a victory for the gold contractionists, for it will reduce the influence of the state of Alabama to a cipher in the national convention and rob the triumph of the democrats of its national importance. With a divided delegation to Chicago the democratic party of Alabama will be powerless to aid the free coinage men of the country to win a victory over the agents of the money power.

More than this, it will be a practical surrender to the gold contractionists and will have the effect of disorganizing and driving out of the party thousands of men who are not willing to subvert democratic principles to party names.

There is but one course for the genuine democrats of Alabama to pursue, and that is to insist on genuine democratic principles. No compromise should be made with those who believe in republican doctrine. The issue is too important—too vital. If the cuckoo and the gold contractionists want harmony, let them pay the price that is always exacted of unflinching minorities in this republic. That price is good-humored submission to the will of the majority fully and fairly expressed.

If courtesy demands that the gold contractionists should have representatives on the delegation let their mouths be closed by the unit rule, to the end that democratic principles shall prevail and the will of the honest democratic voters of Alabama be faithfully carried out.

Defying The Law.

The imperfections of justice in defying methods for the punishment of crime is shown by a strange and somewhat amusing story which comes from Jersey City.

Several months ago the postoffice officials of that place became satisfied of the fact that some one was using the mails for the purpose of sending out forbidden circulars. After a most thorough and diligent search a man by the name of James G. Wilson was arrested, and brought before the district judge for trial. As the result of this hearing he was sent to the county jail for a term of six months.

Even though convicted and with the prospect of a long incarceration before him, the prisoner was resolved not to be outwitted, and he conceived the idea of carrying on his business without interruption after becoming a prisoner in the jail. Accordingly, he asked for writing material, which the jailer could not refuse to bring him; and, without delay or ceremony, he penned the following advertisement which made its appearance a few days later in one of the New York papers:

Agents—Start a mail-order business; big returns and no capital required. Address envelope to James G. Wilson, 336 Newark Avenue, Jersey City.

Those who have seen this advertisement were not aware of the fact that 336 Newark Avenue stood for the county jail and that James G. Wilson was a convicted criminal. Consequently a number of letters found their way into the jail and the prisoner was kept busy in attending to his correspondence.

Under the rules of the prison there can be no interference with letters addressed to inmates, and it was not evident to the officials that something was wrong nothing could be done to prevent the correspondence from going on. In reply to each letter which the prisoner receives he makes a request for the sum of \$1, which he requires before going into details as to the purpose of the advertisement.

If this story is to be relied upon there is something woefully deficient in the administration of the law. Surely there must be some legal process for preventing a criminal from doing what a law-abiding citizen is not allowed to do, and for putting a stop to such money-making schemes as this behind the walls of a prison.

In the meantime, however, while the lawyers are poring over the statutes the prisoner is deriving a handsome revenue from his advertisement. If this story is true it may be well said: "Oh, justice what a mockery."

No Danger If There Is No Scandal. Senator Hill is one of the most interesting of the obstacles that have been placed in the way of the resolution to investigate the dealings of the treasury department with the gold syndicates that have been forcing bond issues and buying bonds at a tremendous discount after they were issued.

Naturally, the people would like to know why the secretary of the treasury was willing to permit a coterie of British

bankers to take a block of government bonds for \$12,000,000 less than their market price. Mr. Hill, however, in placing himself in the way of the proposed investigation, practically takes the ground that the people of the country have no right to inquire into their own affairs or to discover whether the agents they employ, and to whom they pay heavy salaries, have faithfully discharged their duties.

In the course of his remarks, Thursday, he said: "The object of the resolution is to disseminate scandal."

If there is no scandal native to these transactions, then the resolution cannot do any harm. On the contrary, its effect will be to put an end to suspicious scandalous in their nature, that are afloat in the public mind.

Senator Hill should know—we are sorry for him if he does not know—that the object of resolutions of investigation is not to disseminate scandal, but to discover whether there is any ground for suspicions that a scandal exists—to discover the truth as far as possible and declare it to the world.

Two or three years ago Senator Hill declared, in a letter which was printed in the newspapers by his consent, that the year 1886 was the year for the democratic party to declare for bimetalism and make silver an issue. He said that he would carry New York on that issue. At present Mr. Hill is as extreme a howler for "sound" money—which is the single gold standard of value.

Comment is unnecessary. We intend simply to call the senator's attention to the fact that in his zeal he has totally misconceived the purpose of the resolution of investigation.

It Comes High.

The republicans of North Dakota are trying to go up and come down the same ladder at the same time, and the result is that their heads are as badly tangled as their feet.

In their convention at Fargo they declare like good republicans for the gold standard and denounce the democrats for issuing bonds. As a matter of fact, the democrats have issued no bonds, for the democratic congress in 1894 not only refused to authorize bond issues, but the democratic committee of the house made a report in which it declared that the bonds issued by Cleveland and Carlisle were of doubtful legality.

At the same time, it is to be hoped that the republicans are not too stupid to understand that the gold standard comes high and that the people must pay the price. If the gold standard is to be maintained, bonds must be issued—not only that, the redundant paper currency must be retired. The currency is not redundant so far as the needs of the people are concerned, but it is redundant in comparison to the small stock of gold available or likely to be available for redemption purposes.

Therefore it follows that if the single gold standard is to be maintained, the treasury department, legally or illegally, must go into the market and buy the gold necessary to maintain it. The only way the treasury can buy it is to pay a premium for it in the shape of interest-bearing bonds. That is the price the people have to pay for the single gold standard.

But it is only a small part of the price. What it costs may be estimated by counting up the billions of dollars the producers of the country have lost by the fall in price of their goods, by the loss of manufacturing and industrial interests, have lost by reason of depression and the practical annihilation of market demands.

Now, if the people don't like it, let them join with the democratic party and aid in the patriotic work of destroying the single gold standard. If they do like it, let them join the republican party and uphold it.

General George P. Harrison complains that "the bars were let down" in Alabama. We respectfully refer this complaint to Chairman Harity. What the gold contractionists desire is to make a close corporation of the democratic party—syndicate it and control it by a few federal office holders.

The Washington Post says that the gold standard men of Alabama "are insisting on an elongated death-bed scene." Yes, they want to prolong it as long as they can, and to conduct any flowers to the funeral. If the democrats are wise they will nail down the coffin and hustle it to the grave yard without delay.

And Editor Godkin up'd and remarked that the silver question was dead!

There are hints that the gold contractionists propose to "convert" the free silver delegates before the Chicago convention is opened with prayer. They really think the free coinage men will sell out or permit themselves to be bulldozed! Alas! how ignorant!

The New York preacher who stole his sermon evidently thought that unity should prevail in his profession as it does among the doctors.

A Hoboken man who was caught hugging his wife was sent to jail. When will husbands in Hoboken and that region learn to attend to their business and not disturb their neighbors?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Chicago Record in speaking of the picture of Frank L. Stanton, which appeared in a recent issue of The Bohemian, says: "The frontispiece of The New Bohemian Magazine for April is a portrait of the Georgia seceder, Frank L. Stanton. We observe that when the poet had this photograph taken he fixed his eyes on the Georgia seceder of the cutting of the room, as if he was expecting to there see the evening star. His overcoat collar is turned up behind, giving a kind of Mary Queen of Scots appearance. We have failed to observe in Mr. Stanton's verse anything that would warn us to prepare for the drapery of this photograph."

Paris has at length decided to hold a world's fair in 1900, and make it the grandest civic display that the world has ever witnessed. Before preparing the grounds or beginning the buildings for the exhibition a sum of \$10,000,000 is to be spent in beautifying the parks and open spaces and in creating new breathing places in various parts of the city. The

Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes will be put in order; additional rows of trees will be planted in the Avenue des Champs Elysees from the Arc de Triomphe to the Rond Point, so as to make the avenue look like a continuation of the Bois de Boulogne brought to the Place de la Concorde and the entrance to the exhibition grounds will be restored to the condition in which they were before the last exhibition; all over Paris, in Belleville, Montmartre, the Faubourg Saint Antoine, the Gobelins, green spots will be created in the public squares and in new squares to be made, Paris to be made attractive to the visitor wherever he may go and is to remain attractive for the Parisians when the visitors have gone.

Referring to Dr. Cleveland's election from the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Chaumont, The New York Tribune gives the following explanation of that affair:

"During the Cleveland campaign of 1892 Mr. Cleveland became very enthusiastic in support of his brother, and his utterances were full of praise for the latter. He was much admired by his congregation until he began preaching democratic sentiments. He was then referred to as a 'heretic' at this, and soon there were two factions in the church. Mr. Cleveland continued to preach in his usual manner, but he was not liked by the majority. The congregation held a meeting and a vote was taken. It was decided by a large majority to ask the presbytery to remove him. The session was called for the presbytery last fall and a committee was appointed to visit Mr. Cleveland and settle the dispute. They patched up the differences, and the Rev. Mr. Cleveland and his flock promised to forgo and carry New York on that issue. But like his brother, the Rev. Mr. Cleveland has a will of his own and does not like to be dictated to. Soon the breach was as wide as it ever had been. 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RUST CO

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We do not
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TRICK, Cashier.

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HOME-MADE WHEELS

The Atlanta Bicycle and Machine Works
Was Organized Yesterday.

\$100,000 TO GO IN A FACTORY

A Strong Company of Western Manu-
facturers Has Consolidated Its
Capital with Atlanta Men.

With ninety days the Atlanta
Bicycle and Machine Works will be man-
ufacturing a high grade bicycle from one
of the largest factories in the United
States.

The company has just been organized,
and the application for charter was filed
yesterday afternoon in the office of the
superior court, asking that a charter be
granted with an authorized capital of
\$100,000.

The bicycle which is to be made in At-
lanta is not an experiment, but has been
on the market for a number of years and
is constructed of the best material and
workmanship. Many improvements and
additions and changes will be made in the
pattern of the wheel, and it will take rank
with the highest priced wheels now on the
market.

Though the owners of the wheel are
western gentlemen, a large amount of the
capital stock of the new company will be
taken by local capitalists, and it will be
an entirely Atlanta enterprise. The
company will be composed of Frank L.
Lewis, James J. Desette and Arthur Green,
rich capitalists and manufacturers of In-
diana, and West, C. T. Krauer and
S. W. Wilkes of Atlanta.

Will Build a Factory.
The Atlanta Bicycle and Machine Works
will begin at once the construction of a
large factory in which the wheels will be
manufactured.

The company now holds options on three
different sites of city property, and one
of these will be decided upon as soon as
the other gentlemen interested in the ven-
ture reach Atlanta and have an opportu-
nity to look about for a location.

The factory in which the wheels will be
made is to be a substantial brick structure,
several stories high, and will be construct-
ed so as to meet all the requirements of
the future. The building will be erected at
once, and the construction of the factory
will be completed in a few months.

A large portion of the stock will doubt-
less be taken by local capitalists, as I
have been approached by several gen-
tlemen who are anxious to secure a financial
interest in the company.

The Daily Factory in the South.
When the new factory is completed, it
will be the first of its kind in the south,
but the long history of the industry in the
north shows that the work of making and
selling wheels is a paying business and that
the demand for the bicycles of a southern
factory will be about equal to that of a
factory in the north.

It is a fact that a bicycle factory in
the south is something out of the ordi-
nary, but the wheel we are to manu-
facture is of one that has been on the mar-
ket for a number of years and has been test-
ed in every possible manner.

The factory will be built probably with-
in the next thirty days, and the building
will be completed in a few months. The
amount of investment will be added the
same time as the machinery and the mat-
erials are added to the stock already sub-
scribed.

With a few skilled workmen, the
factory will be ready to begin work. The
majority of the men who will be employed
will be from the north, and the work-
men will be given the new wheel.

The art of wheel-making only At-
lanta men will be employed.

Children who vibrate all through
their growing years between health
and sickness, children who are pale
and peevish, thin and weak, child-
ren who never seem to grow right,
whose development is retarded, whom
food does not seem to nourish,
should take

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophos-
phites. It contains the very es-
sence of nourishment most needed
when vitality is low.

Consumptives find new hope in
it and thin and emaciated adults
always gain flesh and strength after
taking it. It is a pleasant and pal-
atable food.

No child looks upon Scott's
Emulsion as a medicine.

Valdosta Baptists' New Church.

Valdosta, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—The
Baptists today, devoted plans for their
new church, which will be pressed
brick and granite and which will cost
\$1,500. It will contain a seating capacity of
300 persons. Work will be commenced on it
at once.

AN ATLANTA RUMOR

WHICH APPEARED IN A NEW
YORK DRAMATIC PAPER.

It Was Said Mr. Greenwall Had Given
Up the Lyceum, but He Denies
the Rumor Emphatically.

Mr. Henry Greenwall, the theatrical man-
ager, declares emphatically that the re-
port that he has given up the lease on
the new Lyceum theater in Atlanta has
no foundation.

A rumor to that effect appears in the
current issue of The New York Dramatic
News, a paper which is usually exceedingly
accurate in its theatrical information, but
which in this case has printed what ap-
pears to be a mere rumor and nothing
more. The News's story is as follows:

Mr. Greenwall would give up the theater he
has been conducting in Atlanta. (Con-
tinued.) Mr. Greenwall is said to have ar-
rived in New York, and the owners of the
property which will prevent him from re-
turning to Atlanta. It is understood that
Mr. Greenwall is rather glad to give up this
point in his life of the theater.

Mr. Charles A. Read, the Atlanta attor-
ney, is the representative of Mr. Greenwall,
who owns the Lyceum property and who
is now in Europe. When asked about the
rumor, Mr. Read said:

"Mr. Greenwall has not made any effort
to give up the lease of the theater so far
as I know, and could not give it up if he
wished. He paid the first year's rental in
advance, and with the exception of the
rent for the second year, the others are
in Mr. Greenwall's safe—that is, notes con-
fidentially made by me to New Orleans for collection. The
only thing I have heard from Mr. Greenwall
was in the nature of a request that I
divide the \$2,000 note due the first of May
so that he might pay part of it then and
the rest in the fall. Mr. Greenwall is not in
this country, and I feel that I had no au-
thority to do that and I have no doubt
that the note will be paid when it is due."

The lease of the house is in the name of
Mr. Greenwall individually and not in the
name of the Greenwall circuit, as has been
erroneously stated in some publications.
"Has there been any effort on Mr. Greenwall's
part to get rid of the house?"

As to that I am not in a position to speak.
What Mr. Greenwall says is as follows:
Mr. Greenwall has been quoted as saying
that he would like to get rid of the At-
lanta theater, because it is not a paying
investment. The Constitution telegraphed
its New Orleans correspondent, Mr. Nor-
man Walker, of The Times-Democrat, to
see Mr. Greenwall and get a statement
from him in this matter. Mr. Walker's
telegram is as follows:

"New Orleans, La., April 17.—Mr. Henry
Greenwall has not abandoned the lease of
the Lyceum theater. There is no truth in
the rumor that he has given up the lease.
He would be glad to get out of it if he
could, but he sees no way in which he can
do so."

At the same time a telegram was sent
to Mr. Greenwall direct, and his reply is
still more positive. He says:
"The Constitution's report is a telegram
is a surprise to me. I have no intention
of giving up the theater. I have a lease
for ten years and intend running the
Lyceum better than ever."

So The News is mistaken this time and
the Lyceum will continue doing business
at the same old stand.

Dr. Williamson at the Y. M. C. A.

The men's rally at the Young Men's
Christian Association hall on Sunday after-
noon will be addressed by Dr. C. P.
Williamson. These Sunday afternoon
gatherings have become exceedingly popu-
lar and are attended by large audiences
of men. Besides the address there will be
a singing and a prayer.

Williamson is one of the most popular speakers
in the city and the announcement that he is
to speak is enough to attract a big crowd.

SPORT ON JEKYL ISLAND.

Deer Are So Tame That It Is No Fun
To Shoot Them.

Brunswick, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—All
the guests having left Jekyll island, the an-
nual burning of weeds is taking place to
make room for the new crop of grass for
the game. Sport on Jekyll island is not
what it used to be. The deer are so tame
that it is no longer necessary to exert one's
self hunting them, and the true sportsman
does not enjoy the easy way they have to
kill them. An instance of the tame deer
and increasing quantity of game can be
found in the fact that owing to the pre-
valence of deer, the deer are becoming
disrespectful. Within the next few seasons
the deer will be fully exterminated, as it is
the natural thing for tourists to turn back to it
after exhausting the Florida woods for amu-
sment in that line. When Jekyll once more
becomes popular, the deer will be exterminated
and the game will be equal to the game
of the north.

One bird, the English sparrow, is found on
Jekyll and nowhere else in the south. It
is especially imported for the club and
each member is allowed to shoot only two
during a season, for which they pay \$5
each, the money being used for the club.
The pheasants thrive splendidly in the
climate and with the exception of a few
birds and wild hogs are the only game on
Jekyll that cannot almost be killed
without the use of firearms. Small and
like birds thrive by the thousands and it
is no wonder that the deer are so tame,
so numerous are they.

CELERY TO THE SOUTH.

Georgia and Florida Will Engage in
Developing the Industry.

Waycross, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—Of
late celery culture in the south has been
a subject of considerable discussion, and
last year's experiments at Tifton, Ga., and
Tampa, Fla., have demonstrated that such
a crop successfully cultivated in this sec-
tion brings a handsome return to the grower.
South Georgia can produce a fine qual-
ity of celery, and Florida is not behind
Georgia in this respect. For one rank and
grade of celery, Florida can produce a
crop of \$1,000 an acre, and the yield of Tam-
pa and St. Petersburg will be converted
into a celery farm. The farm will con-
sist of a large tract of land, and the marsh
will be protected from over-
flows by a four-foot dike, the same height
as the street canals, which will be used
as a dike on the south end of the farm.
At the present time the marsh is over-
grown more than eighteen inches, and a
four-foot dike is considered sufficient.
The farm will be a large one, and a
German gardener.

Valdosta Baptists' New Church.

Valdosta, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—The
Baptists today, devoted plans for their
new church, which will be pressed
brick and granite and which will cost
\$1,500. It will contain a seating capacity of
300 persons. Work will be commenced on it
at once.

WANTED---A HEAD.

The Detective Department To Be Directed
by a Sergeant.

PAY OF OFFICERS INCREASED

Police Committee Recommends That
the Department Be Reorganized
on Certain Lines.

At the council meeting Monday after-
noon the police committee will report an
ordinance to the board for the police com-
missioners to reorganize the local detective
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SEASON CLOSING TONIGHT.

"Wang" Is the Closing Attraction.

Souvenir Matinee Today.

The theatrical season for 1896 will
close tonight, when the last
performance of "Wang" will be given.
This opera is a fitting closing attraction
for the most brilliant season Atlanta has
ever known, and the Grand will no doubt
contain a large audience to witness this,
the farewell performance of the opera.
"Wang" will be heard at a special souve-
nir matinee this afternoon. The manage-
ment announces that each person attend-
ing the afternoon performance will be
presented with a handsome and unique
souvenir.

The opera was sung last night to a large
audience, and as on the previous evening
was greatly enjoyed. Messrs. Hart and
Casey and Misses Caine and McKensie all
acted and sang in a spirited manner and
received generous applause for their work.
The band selection in the second act and
the "baby" song were especially well re-
ceived, while the entire performance moved
with a smoothness rarely seen in so
large a production.

It is the intention of D. W. Truss & Co.,
the owners of "Wang," to take the opera
on the road after this season, so tonight
will probably be the last opportunity At-
lantians will have to hear the beautiful
music of "Wang."

FOR AN EXHIBIT.

Chicago Exposition Discussed by the
Finance Committee.

The finance committee of the council is
in favor of the city making an exhibit at
the Chicago and Southern States Cotton
exposition.

Yesterday afternoon the committee held
a meeting and decided to recommend to the
council that an appropriation of \$500 for
the purpose be made. The report will be
made to the council Monday afternoon.

Mayor Bullock and others advised
before the committee to urge that an ap-
propriation be made. It is stated that the
city should have an exhibit at Chicago by
way of an exhibit and the advantages of such
an exhibit were discussed. The committee
quickly made up a decision in the matter,
agreeing on the action stated.

The meeting of the committee was called
by Chairman Inman for the purpose of
considering the question. Nearly all the
committee were present. It is believed that
the county will make a like appropriation
and the city and county will be well rep-
resented at Chicago.

EDGEFIELD'S ROAD.

An Experiment About Which There
Is Doubt of Success.

Augusta, Ga., April 17.—(Special.)—The
Edgelfield people have got railroad com-
munity into a state of doubt about the
road, and there seems to be some doubt about
the permanence of the road. The railroad
people have been very much annoyed by
the Edgelfield people, and the latter have
been very much annoyed by the railroad
people. The Edgelfield people have been
very much annoyed by the railroad people,
and the latter have been very much annoy-
ed by the Edgelfield people.

The Edgelfield people have been very much
annoyed by the railroad people, and the
latter have been very much annoyed by the
Edgelfield people. The Edgelfield people
have been very much annoyed by the rail-
road people, and the latter have been very
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CITY LOST ITS CASE

Professor Hanlein Was Given a Verdict Yesterday Morning.

THE NEWS OF THE COURTS

Charles Hotton, Charged with the Murder of Ida Elliott, Indicted for Felony Yesterday.

When East Georgia avenue was widened several years ago the property of Professor Hanlein was cut through, leaving a little narrow strip of land on the south side of the street seven feet wide at one end and only three feet wide at the other.

This strip of land was something over four hundred feet in length and adjoined another lot which fronted on Capitol avenue. Some time after the street was widened the city began paving the street and laying sidewalks and curbing. The street alongside the property of Professor Hanlein was paved in the same manner as was the entire street for the length of that block, and Professor Hanlein was asked to pay the city \$80, the amount which was due on account of the paving.

Professor Hanlein refused to make this payment into the treasury of the city, as he contended that his property had not been improved and consequently he should not be required to pay anything for the work, which he claimed was done at the instance of the city and not voluntarily by himself.

When Professor Hanlein refused to pay the amount of \$80, Professor Hanlein retained the services of Attorney J. Z. Rosser, and a bill was filed in the superior court praying that the city be enjoined from leaving the street paved and the sidewalk and curbing laid.

The hearing yesterday before Judge Lumpkin was before a jury and was made in order to secure a verdict relieving Professor Hanlein or his estate from the payment of the \$80. The city attorney, Anderson, moved that the bill be dismissed. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the city, and the case was appealed to the supreme court, and the verdict of the lower court was sustained.

The hearing yesterday before Judge Lumpkin was before a jury and was made in order to secure a verdict relieving Professor Hanlein or his estate from the payment of the \$80. The city attorney, Anderson, moved that the bill be dismissed. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the city, and the case was appealed to the supreme court, and the verdict of the lower court was sustained.

Hotton Indicted for Felony.

Charles Hotton, the young man held for the murder of Ida Elliott, with whom he was infatuated, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday morning on the charge of felony.

The bill of indictment does not state the nature of the felony and does not go into details.

Hotton was arrested several days ago charged with the murder of the Elliott girl, who died under apparently unusual circumstances. It was claimed by a relative of the dead girl that Hotton had administered poison or death producing preparations and that her death was due to the work of his hands.

Hotton emphatically denies the charge, and says he is being persecuted by the relatives of the dead girl, because they did not favor him. The case will be reached at the next term of the criminal superior court and he will be tried under the indictment which was found yesterday.

Work of the Grand Jury.

The grand jury has session several times yesterday and during the session twenty-two cases were investigated and true bills were returned in thirteen cases, which were thrown out. The cases investigated were of a minor nature and the charges were burglary, assault and battery, and other offenses of a similar character.

Tom Traylor, the negro who was charged with arson, was not indicted, as the evidence was not strong enough to secure his conviction.

Brings Suit Against the City.

Green Bryan says he was badly hurt while in the employ of the city several weeks ago, and as he has been suffering from his injuries and unable to work, he says he should be given remuneration.

Bryan states that he was employed by the city as a laborer, and that he was working on an excavation that was being made for a water main. He was carrying a large stone up a hill when the man at the other end let the stone fall, and that his fingers and left hand were badly crushed and mangled, making it necessary for several of his fingers to be amputated.

The suit is brought in the amount of \$100 and is directed to the city court.

THE INJUNCTION DENIED.

The Case Against the Kay-Lipscomb Company Has Been Disposed Of.

The case of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association and R. O. Medlock against the Kay-Lipscomb Company and G. Jones for an injunction against both and a receiver for the Kay-Lipscomb Company has been heard and determined by Judge Lumpkin in chambers. The injunction was denied and the receiver refused.

On the hearing it developed that the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association was not a party to the case and that its name had been used without authority; also that none of the affairs of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association were before the court for determination.

Affidavits were read in connection with the answer. The answer denied every material allegation to the petition. Medlock was described in the affidavits as having a hungry desire to get possession of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association, and that he was anxious to do so, whether the law allowed him to do so or not. It also appeared from the answers and affidavits that the Kay-Lipscomb Company was acting as agent for the Farmers' Mutual and had not attempted to control the association, as was alleged in the petition. After all the papers were read, the court and Attorney Jerome, of Hunt & Jerome, representing Medlock, had addressed the court Judge Lumpkin stated

that he would deny the injunction and refuse the receiver. Mr. Hunt, however, desired to be heard, and the court allowed him to proceed. The court still adhered to its former decision and refused the prayers made without a hearing from Messrs. Green & Townes, who represented the defendants in the case.

CONTEST FOR NEW MEMBERS.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. HAS INSTITUTED A NEW PLAN.

Two Energetic Teams Organized To Increase the Membership—The Captains Elected.

A movement was inaugurated last night to greatly increase the membership of the railroad department of the Young Men's Association. The membership committee took supper together at the rooms, and afterwards held an enthusiastic meeting. The committee consists of twenty men, with Captain R. P. Dodge as chairman, and they propose to make their work tell.

It was decided last night to enter upon a membership contest, two teams taking the field, each vying the other in securing the largest number. The captains were chosen, and the teams, to be known as the Blues and the Greens, two standard railroad colors, were organized as follows:

Mr. S. A. Wardlaw, yardmaster of the Central of Georgia railway, was elected captain of the Blues, with the following on his team: J. C. Rudisill, H. C. Garrison, G. W. Andrews, J. W. McDade, L. F. Bowen, W. A. Woodall, R. A. Cook, R. C. Whit, C. W. Eddings, L. Kelly.

Mr. George C. Coleman, chief clerk to the general yardmaster of the Southern railway, was chosen to lead the Blues. This team is made up of the following: M. A. Shanks, J. W. Acker, W. F. Hetzel, Charles A. Metcalfe, Joe M. Walker, C. E. Turner, A. W. Beaudry, C. W. Legerton, W. H. Gregory, E. D. Shattuck.

The contest is to run sixty days, closing on June 25th at 9 o'clock p. m. Rules to govern the contest were adopted and the work will be pushed with energy. Reports will be made daily at the rooms, where a registry will always be open to the inspection of the contestants. On the evening of July 4th a banquet will be given in honor of the winning team.

The enthusiasm of last night is to be taken as an index of the way the contest will be pushed. The membership will undoubtedly be largely increased. The association is constantly growing more popular with the railroad men on account of the many excellent privileges offered and especially the fine baths appreciated as the hot days creep on.

The committee of management will see to it that ample provision be made for all, though the membership should reach one thousand, which it seems likely to do under the forward movement.

JOURNEYMEN CAN WORK.

New Plumbing Ordinance To Be Reported to Council.

The board of health considered a number of questions at its meeting yesterday afternoon. Routine business was presented and the board received a communication from the water board relating to the flushing of sewers. It seems that the board of health is desirous of directing the flushing of sewers, thinking that the sanitary department is using too much water.

New plumbing ordinance was discussed by the board and after being materially amended it was approved. The proposed ordinance at first carried a provision making it unlawful for any plumber to accept a plumber's certificate to accept a law, which was stated that the board of health should have the right to employ journeymen plumbers to play their part in the flushing of sewers. The board refused to pass the section, which would have put the plumbing business in the hands of the city. A few master plumbers, it is said, are making it a rule that all plumbers shall submit a plan of the work they propose to do, and the city inspector before the work is commenced. Chief Veal, of the sanitary department, expressed his opinion that journeymen plumbers have the right to contract in plenty. The board refused to pass the ordinance, and the city will have to wait until the board of health has a plan of the work they propose to do, and the city inspector before the work is commenced.

THE GAME IS OFF.

Battle Between the Techs and the University Will Not Be Fought.

The game of ball between the University of Georgia and the technological school, which was to have been played in Athens this afternoon, has been called off.

For a month the lovers of intercollegiate athletics have been looking forward to this game and it will be a disappointment to know that it is off. The university refused to abide by the law which excludes any players from these contests who have been expelled from the university for playing anywhere, and on this account the game was called off.

The university also refused to allow Vaughn, of the Techs, to enter the game, saying he was mangled later than one month after the playing term opened. They would not agree to enter the game at all while Vaughn played with the Techs.

This afternoon the Tech baseball team faces the barracks team at Kribbie park. The game is expected to be a close one, as both are evenly divided and each team is out for the other's scalp.

The teams are as follows:

Tech—Smith, catcher; Cox, pitcher; James, first base; Everett, second base; Laffitte, shortstop; Whitney, third base; McCall, left field; Hill, center field; Hart, right field.

Barracks—Miller, catcher; Shultz, pitcher; Greenly, first base; Rankin, second base; Mylatt, shortstop; Anderson, third base; Sabesky, right field; Collier, center field; Murray, left field.

Both will have their strongest teams out, and a good game will be played.

A Convenience of a Small Country.

John Burroughs' "Fresh Fields." While nothing definite can be said, it is concluded from the situation it is easy to see that the real competitors are McKinley, Reed and Alton, and that McKinley and Morton are not likely to be elected delegates outside their own states, and no one of them is even sure of a solid support from his home delegation.

The withdrawal of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, showed that he recognized the situation.

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NEWS OF THE ROADS

Annual Meeting of the American Railway Association Just Over.

COLONEL HAINES RETURNS

He Declined Re-Election as President, Which Office He Had Held for Nine Years.

Colonel W. S. Haines returned yesterday from Cincinnati, where he went to preside over the American Railway Association. This was his last meeting as president. He was president for nine years and saw the organization grow from nothing to be the strongest association of railway men in the United States. When it was first organized the association was known as the "The Railway Association." It started off with fifty-four companies as members. They represented about 3,000 miles of line, have membership, with 150,000 miles of line, have membership, and standard time, but it is now the strongest association of railway men in the United States. When it was first organized the association was known as the "The Railway Association." It started off with fifty-four companies as members. They represented about 3,000 miles of line, have membership, with 150,000 miles of line, have membership, and standard time, but it is now the strongest association of railway men in the United States.

It formulated the standard time rules. At the Cincinnati meeting car service regulations were adopted, fixing uniform mileage rates of 3 cents for passenger and 1 1/2 cents for combination and other lower grade cars. Action was taken on a new code of rules to govern interlocking and block signals, covering the three signal systems now in use in America.

The new committee on the regulation of employees was given more time to report and the subject went over to the New York meeting, as did the subject of safety appliances.

Colonel Haines was ineligible for re-election under the rules, he having retired from connection with the operating department of railroads. The convention would have changed the rules, but he did not want that done. He has had the honors of the association, having been president ever since its organization. He has represented it abroad in the European railroad meetings and before royalty.

President E. T. Myers, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, was elected president, to succeed Colonel Haines, now the commissioner of the Southern States Freight Association.

E. B. Thomas, president of the Erie railway, was elected first vice president of the association, and J. H. Powell, of the Pennsylvania, was elected second vice president.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Southern railway, and R. H. Wilder, of the Lehigh Valley, were added to the executive committee.

Railway Notes.

President Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point, was at Montgomery yesterday.

Mr. Sam Hardwick, of the Southern, who has been very ill this week, is improving.

Mr. S. L. Finley, commissioner of the Memphis Passenger Association, desired yesterday, and called on Commissioner Thomas, of the Southern Passenger Association.

It is stated that the Southern has made a new contract with the Pullman company for a long term of years.

If yesterday's weather continues the road will have to put on their seashore schedules and rates.

The New York Central re-elected its old board of directors. Among others on the board are J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, M. Depew, W. K. Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan. About \$5,000,000 out of \$100,000,000 stock was represented at the annual meeting.

F. P. Olcott, of New York, has been elected president of the Galveston, Henderson and Houston railroad. George Gould is on the board of directors.

Vice President W. W. Pinley, of the Southern, passed through here Thursday night on his way to Washington, D. C., to attend the annual meeting of the Great Northern company, has appointed Cyrus H. Jenks superintendent of the Montana Central.

Mr. Jenks has for the past two years been superintendent of the northern division of the Great Northern, with headquarters in Grand Forks.

Mr. C. G. Waldo, general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, yesterday issued an annual pass to the Hon. Mark McKean, who, in 1881, forty-five years ago, superintended the building of the road between Cincinnati and Dayton.

Mr. McKean is today as hale and hearty as he was fifty years ago, and he is now the darling of the twentieth century. He naturally takes a great deal of pride in the road, and it was in recognition of this feeling that President Woodford, in compliance with Mr. Waldo's request, authorized the issuance of the pass.

Mr. A. D. McLean, of Illinois, Dies at the Aragon.

Mr. A. D. McLean, of Bloomington, Ill., died yesterday morning at the Aragon hotel. Mr. McLean was on his way home from Thomsville, where he had been for some time on a business trip.

He was a sufferer with consumption. He had been here only a short time before he began to get worse and died.

His remains were sent to Bloomington yesterday afternoon.

DIED.

ALLYN—Died in Jonesboro, Ark., April 13, 1896, James Roland Allyn, brother to Miss Gertrude Allyn, of this city.

Men Made Over

Our regular \$200 package Paris Vital Pills, sent Free for a few days only. Guaranteed to cure all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all diseases of the bowels and stomach. Write for a free trial. No C. O. D. or Prescription Fraud.

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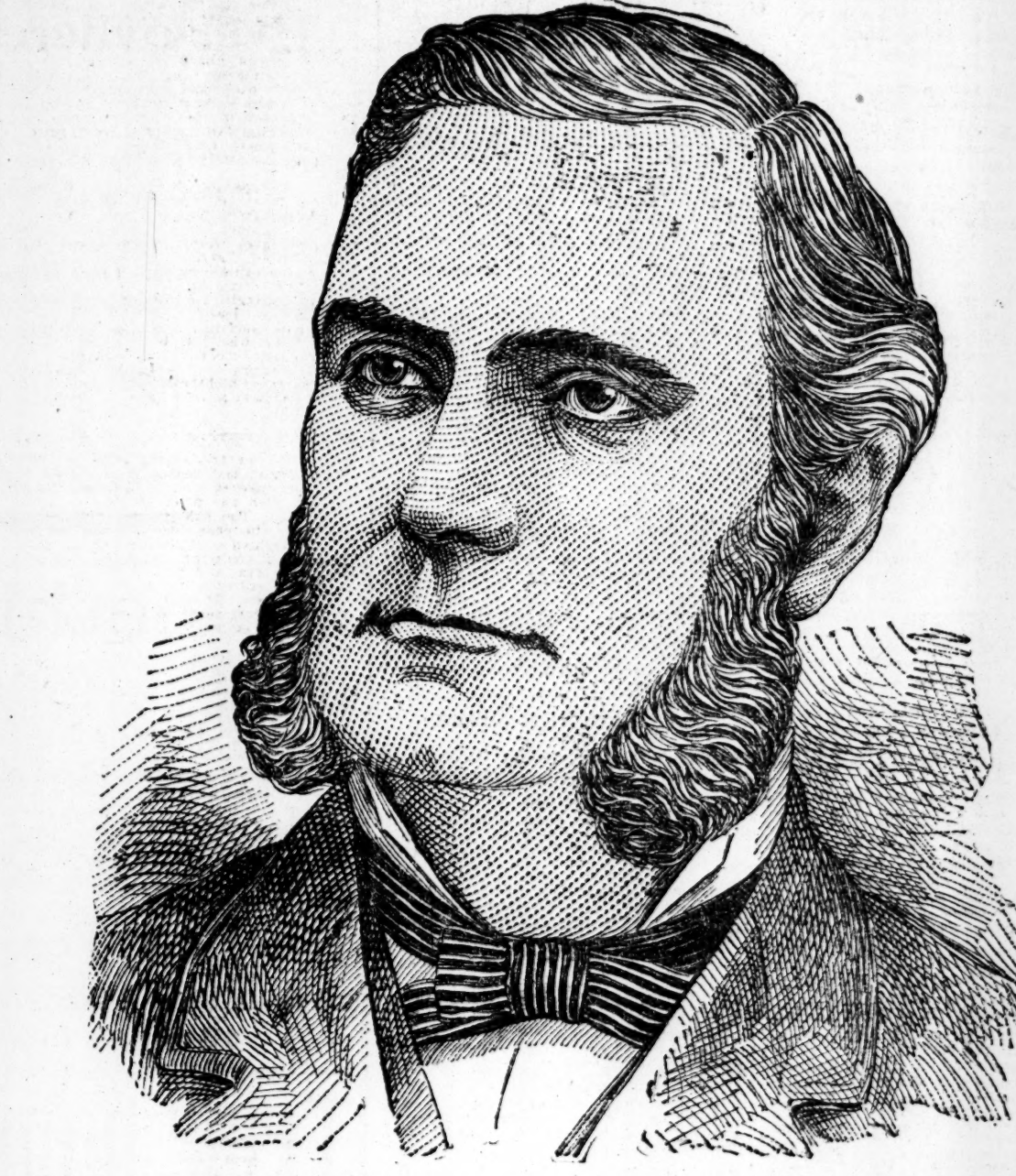
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JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Congressman Powers Enthusiastic Over Paine's Celery Compound, the Greatest Spring Remedy.



Judge Powers, who today represents Vermont in congress, entered the national house with a magnificent record as lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Vermont.

He is a fine type of the careful, learned New England lawyer.

Though but fifty-six years of age, he was a member of the Vermont legislature for thirty years, and in 1874, when he was speaker of the house, he has been state censor, a member of the constitutional convention and of the state senate.

He is a fine type of the careful, learned New England lawyer.

By far the best use that any tired or ailing person can make of these "Paine's Celery Compound" is to put it in their blood and regulate their nerves with Paine's celery compound. It is plain to any observant person that the best remedy for nervousness, persistent headaches and such like indications of low, nervous vigor, is the one that most rapidly and completely restores the worn-out parts. It is not in the power of any other remedy to do the vigorous work of Paine's celery compound in strengthening the laded system, and in bringing it back to an energetic, healthy condition.

The real danger that stares sick people in the face is the putting off attending to

ickness and disease, and letting slip these health-inviting spring days, when everything so strongly favors getting well. The greatest of all spring remedies is doing for several years been acquainted with the medicinal qualities of Paine's celery compound, and can enthusiastically endorse it as a specific in many cases for which its use is recommended by its practitioners.

"First District Vermont."

By far the best use that any tired or ailing person can make of these "Paine's Celery Compound" is to put it in their blood and regulate their nerves with Paine's celery compound. It is plain to any observant person that the best remedy for nervousness, persistent headaches and such like indications of low, nervous vigor, is the one that most rapidly and completely restores the worn-out parts. It is not in the power of any other remedy to do the vigorous work of Paine's celery compound in strengthening the laded system, and in bringing it back to an energetic, healthy condition.

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The real danger that

WEDDING PRESENTS.

In Cut Glass,
Solid Silver AND
Fancy Goods.



We send goods on selection.
Write us before you buy.

We also engrave Wedding
Invitations and Visiting
Cards.

SEND FOR OUR SAMPLES
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 Whitehall Street.

hot
weather
keep cool

claret and apollinaris—don't cost
much—it's so refreshing and healthy—
have clarets in thirty grades—from the
cheapest California to the finest Bordeaux—
drink it with meals and other occasions.

whisky too

If you prefer—such brands as Canadian
club, old scotch, four aces, etc.

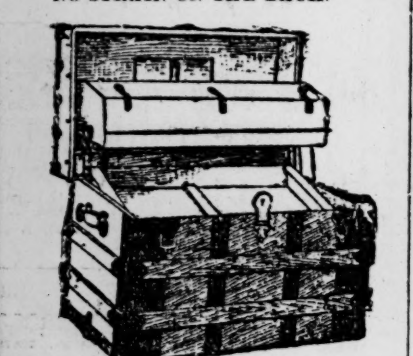
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everything else, "Invigorating," marletta
and forsyth streets, hello, 378.

OPIUM
cured at home with
out pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent FREE.
B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 Whitehall St.

Ex N. TRADE MARK
ARAPAHOE
A NEW
COLLAR

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
NEW AUTOMATIC
REVOLVING TRUNK.



So easy that a child can work it.
See it and you will buy no other.

Manufactured and for sale ONLY at
Lieberman's Trunk Factory

92 WHITEHALL ST.

We Manufacture
ALL KINDS

TRUNKS, VALISES,
BAGS, CASES, Etc.



THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK
EVER DEvised.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
77 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
And Richmond, Va.

HARALSON BUCKLEY. H. N. TYLER.
BLECKLEY & TYLER,
ARCHITECTS,
401-402 FIFTH BUILDING.

**Plumbing,
Steam and
Gas Fitting.**

If you want first-class work done and guar-
anteed at low prices, write to
PAUL & GILBERT, No. 40 N. Broad St.

MANITOU.

Shall we send you an exceedingly pretty
new book on Manitou, Colorado's beau-
tiful resort?

It is charmingly written and profusely
illustrated; issued by the passenger de-
partment of the Denver and Gulf Railway,
and absolutely free upon application to
General Passenger Agent,
Denver, Col.

april 16-4t

Pennyroyal Pills

Chick's English Malted Pills
Pennyroyal Pills
Chick's English Malted Pills
Pennyroyal Pills
Chick's English Malted Pills
Pennyroyal Pills

JAIL PLANS WANTED

County Commissioners Advertising for
Plans and Specifications.

WORK SOON TO BE COMMENCED

As Soon as the New Plans Can Be De-
cided Upon—Work To Begin on
the Butler Street Lot.

The board of county commissioners has
advised for competitive plans and speci-
fications for the new county jail, which is
to be erected as soon as bids and esti-
mates can be received from the architects
and builders of the county.

Since the determination of the board to
change the location of the prison from
Pryor street to South Butler street, all
arrangements have been completed for the
structure and there is nothing that can
cause delay but the plans for the new
building.

The original plans, which were made by
Architect Grant Wilkie, will not be used
for the new site, as they were drawn
especially for the lot adjoining the court-
house, and would not be suitable for the
lot to be purchased on Butler street. When
the change of sites was made, the plans
were also necessarily changed, and it is
for the purpose of securing other plans
adapted for the present site that the board
is now advertising.

The new site is situated on the property
on which was located the Eclectic college,
and the building which was stood for
many years on the lot will be torn away
before the present month has passed and
the lot will be turned over to the commis-
sioners free of any buildings. The lot
has a frontage of 105 feet on Butler street,
and runs back to a depth of 250 feet, and
will probably be entirely covered by the
new jail.

This competition for plans will close on
May 1st, at noon, and no plans received
later than this date will be examined by
the board. Some of the largest jail
builders in the United States are now
making drawings, and it is expected that
several plans will be submitted in a few
days. The entire matter will be brought
to the attention of the county board at the
next meeting, the first Wednesday in
May, and the plans will be examined and
accepted at a called meeting, which is to
be held for the special purpose, just after
the competition closes.

Investigating the Titles.

When the change of sites was made at
the last meeting of the board, the commis-
sioners on public buildings and works was
authorized to purchase the property on But-
ler street, according to the terms of the
option held by the county.

County Attorney L. Z. Rosser was also
instructed to make an abstract of the titles,
which was to be done before the deal was
to be closed. Attorney Rosser has been
working on the titles, but on account of
the rush of other matters which has
claimed his attention as attorney for the
county, the work has not been com-
pleted, but will be in a few days.

As soon as the titles are found to be
perfect, the trade will be closed, and Mr.
Zach Martin, the owner of the property,
will be given a check for the full value of
the property. The option was given for the
county several months ago, and provided
for the purchase of the lot at the sum of
\$15,000.

To Be a Modern Prison.

"It is the intention of the committee,"
said Chairman Rosser, "to make the new jail both a modern and a
model prison, and to this end we have
placed all the attention as attorney for the
county, the work has not been com-
pleted, but will be in a few days."

The lot is admirably situated for the
purpose for which it will be used, and
we could not have made a better selection.
I think, the lot is located just about
half-way between the court-house and
the police station, will be in a
place where there are but few residences,
and I do not believe will damage anybody
else's property. The county has been
fortunate in making the selection, and with
the exception of a few, there have been
no protests to amount to anything.

The new jail will contain 40 single cells,
and will be equipped with all modern im-
provements and conveniences. In the build-
ing will be the home and offices of the jail-
er and his assistants, and provision will
be made for all the future requirements of
the county for many years to come.

BUILDING CONTINUES.

Inspector Pitman Was Kept Busy Yes-
terday.

Building is still on a boom and the build-
ing inspector granted about five permits
yesterday and the buildings for which they
were granted will cost about \$3,000 all to-
gether.

Application will be filed today for a two-
story brick building to be erected on
Madison avenue, opposite Nelson street.
Grading for the foundation has already
commenced. When completed this build-
ing will be used for a broom and bucket
factory and will cost between \$5,000 and
\$10,000.

The building inspector made two cases
against builders yesterday for starting
work on buildings before obtaining per-
mits. Both are old offenders and are
thoroughly familiar with the laws that
govern buildings to be erected in the city.
A number of chimneys and flues were
condemned and altogether the day was not
at all dull.

Dealers who claim that their preparations
are as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla, by
so doing admit that Hood's is the standard
and possesses peculiar merit which they
try in vain to reach.

The use of Dr. Siegest's Angostura Bitters
excites the appetite and keeps the
digestive organs in order.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE
SUMMER?

Lookout Inn, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.,
the Palace Hotel of the South

Offers inducements superior to any other
resort in the south. Here the atmosphere
is always cool and clear. The nights are
perfect. There are no mosquitoes and ma-
laria is absolutely unknown. The scenery
is the finest in the world, so pronounced
by the historian Bancroft, the great travel-
er Stanley and a host of others. Lookout
Inn is a beautiful gem of architecture,
built of the famous old red sand stone and
wood; finished in the interior throughout
in quarried oak and decorated by some
of the best known artists of the country
at enormous expense. The water in the
table is from the celebrated Leonora
Spring, the purest in the world. This his-
toric resort promises to be unusually bril-
liant this season. Write for circulars and
terms to M. S. Gibson, manager. Special
rates for May and June.

IRRIGATION.

History, Methods, Statistics and Re-
sults.

124-page pamphlet above subject will be
furnished free on application to James F.
Agler, 215 N. 4th street, St. Louis, Mo.
april 14 cod

"BIG FOUR" TO ST. LOUIS.

"No Tunnel Route."

The national republican convention will
be held in St. Louis, June 19, 1896. The
city will be many thousands of people in
that occasion. The "Big Four" offers to
the public the most comfortable and luxu-
rious line to St. Louis, with elegant
through Pullman sleeping car service and
unexcelled dining car service from New
York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Colum-
bus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Washington
and all eastern and southern cities.
mch 14-sat e o w may 30

EDW. E. HALE, D. D.

Grave Words from a Great Man.

Give Them Their Due Weight if You
Suffer from Nervous Debility or
Kindred Ailments.

Persons afflicted with nervous debility
or nervous prostration, with all the ills
that follow—such as sleeplessness, impair-
ment of vigor of body or mind, dyspepsia, la-
zitude and wasted tissues—are, very natu-
rally, doubtful of relief. Doubt is one of the
symptoms accompanying their malady.

They have tried so many so-called speci-
fics they find it hard to have faith in any.
But when New England's great son, Dr.
Edward Everett Hale, famous every-
where as author, editor, preacher, essay-
ist and lecturer, tells the afflicted that he
knows of a remedy that is what it claims
to be, doubt disappears. Dr. Hale has
made the following announcement, after
careful inquiry into the merits of the
market of what his words mean. The announ-
cement is from the office of The Boston
Commonwealth, of which Dr. Hale is edi-
tor-in-chief, bears date of December 23,
1885, and reads thus:

"I have been much interested in the
Kola nut as a tonic. In Africa, where the
Kola or Gumbo grows, the natives eat
the fresh nut to prevent hunger, thirst
and exhaustion. For some years the medi-
cal profession has given Kola much atten-
tion because of its medicinal qualities, but
heretofore the difficulty has been in get-
ting the fresh nut in an available prepara-
tion so as to retain the medicinal prop-
erty. This difficulty was overcome by the
remarkable establishment, the Eureka
chemical and Manufacturing company, of
La Crosse, Wis., which has put upon the
market a very efficient and highly im-
proved preparation, an assured by care-
ful inquiry among leading physicians and
personal friends, who have used it, and
have whom I have the utmost con-
fidence, that Dr. Charles' Nervine Tablets
are invaluable in insomnia and all nervous
diseases."

EDWARD E. HALE.

Fifty cents and \$1 per box (one month's
treatment). See Dr. Charles' name on
box. Kola booklet free. All druggists or
sent direct. Eureka Chemical and Manu-
facturing Company, La Crosse, Wis., and
Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN QUEEN.

Victoria's Incomparable Companion
Rules the Realm of Thirsty
Mortals.

When thirsty you want a drink. When
debilitated you want a tonic. When tired
you want refreshment. These are condi-
tions that come with the approach of
spring, and apply to every man, be he
prince or peasant. The universal question
then is, what will quench the thirst, invig-
orate the system and refresh the physical
powers?

Beer, the queen of summer beverages, will
not do, but all of these, if you get the
right beer.

The best beer ever manufactured or ship-
ped south is that made by the Acme Brew-
ing Company, of Macdon, Ga.

This beer is made from most superior
material, brewed by skilled brewers in
the finest brewing plant in the south;
carefully handled and shipped to customers
only when it has reached the highest stage
of perfection. There is nothing on the mar-
ket that compares with it. It has the most
delightful taste, contains a subtle invig-
orating quality that no other does, and a
glass at any time will convince you that
there is nothing so refreshing and benefi-
cial.

The Acme Brewing Company, of Macdon,
Ga., has the best equipped and most com-
plete brewing plant in the south. Their fa-
cilities for making and handling beer are
superior in every respect to those of any
other brewery in the south, and they have
that body, taste and tone that go only
with perfection in lager beer. Macdon is
the central point of the Gulf states, with
quick schedules and low rates in all direc-
tions. If you are a drinker and don't have
a glass of Acme Queen and Victoria, write
the Acme Brewing Company at once. If you
are a drinker and have not tried them,
then call for them over the counter and
get the best.

THERE IS A STORE IN
ATLANTA, 14 WHITEHALL,

At Which Shoes Are Sold by Men Who
Have Made the Business a Study.

Every one will readily agree that it is a
hard thing to find a shoe store that comes
up to all requirements. It is, therefore,
a real addition of great worth to
Atlanta to have such a progressive store
as that of the Bloodworth Shoe Co., open
up here. Mr. James M. Bloodworth, the
manager and buyer, is one of the best
known shoe men in the south, and from
long experience with the shoe trade in At-
lanta, understands perfectly the shoe
needs of the people here. He has sur-
rounded himself with a competent corps
of affable salesmen, whose chief pleasure
consists in doing their utmost to please
their patrons.

It has been the constant aim of the Blood-
worth Shoe Co. to introduce new features
that would prove a benefit to their cus-
tomers. On this line they give free shoes to
wearers of their shoes, and they have lat-
ely arranged to half-price free all shoes
worth \$5 or more bought since March 1st.
They have also arranged to give a prize to
the boy or girl receiving the largest number
of votes at the election. The list of prizes
interested to learn that the Bloodworth
Shoe Co. has the exclusive sale in the city
of Edwin C. Burt's fine shoes.

A special feature is made of youths',
males' and children's shoes, complete
line of such shoes has long been needed
in Atlanta.

INTO THE SUBURBS.

The Consolidated Street Railway's
Spinal System.

Now that warm weather has come, the
management of the Consolidated street
railroad has arranged a special outing
schedule around the nine-mile circle, to
Grant park and to Ponce de Leon springs.
A trip of these routes in an
open car these warm afternoons and even-
ings is delightful, refreshing and beneficial.
Mr. Woodruff in arranging these "outing
schedules," is doing a great service for
the people of the city. The people should
test their appreciation by a liberal patron-
age.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

The "Scenic Line of the World," the Den-
ver and Rio Grande railroad, offers tour-
ists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico
the choicest resorts, and to the transcon-
tinental traveler the greatest scenery. In
the direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest
gold camp on earth. Double daily train
service with through Pullman sleepers and
tourists' cars between Denver and San
Francisco and Los Angeles.

Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. and T. A., Den-
ver, Colorado, for illustrated descriptive
pamphlets.

Foot's Trunk Factory.

Selling trunks, valises and telephones at
greatly reduced prices. Call and be con-
vinced. Trunk and valise repairing. 17 E.
Alabama st. apr 8-4t

Second-Hand School Books

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39
Marietta street. sept-1f

Excellent in every regard are the beers
of the celebrated Cincinnati Lion Brewery,
as shown by the fact that they received
highest award at the Cotton States and
International exposition, Jersey Town, Tenn.,
agent keg beer, Aug. Fleisch, agent bottled
beer.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades,
furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta
street. Send for samples.

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39
Marietta street. sept-1f

Alaska Gold Mines.

The valley of the Yukon river, Alaska, is
the richest gold producing country the
world has ever known. For full particu-
lars, rates of fare, etc., address James
F. Agler, general agent, Union Pacific
railway, St. Louis, Mo. apr 16-20 e o d

Old and New School Books

Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Mil-
ler's, 39 Marietta street. sept-1f

It is
Spring
Everywhere



You'll know it as soon as you enter here. The swell and
crack novelties in Men's Dress were never so brilliantly exhibited.
Negligee Shirts, Fancy Neckwear, Men's Straw Hats,
Women's Sailor Hats, Thin Suits, Light-weight Underwear and
delicate, winsome apparel for boys were never before so prodig-
ally assembled. Our styles are original and exclusive, not
hum-drum or common-place. All unite in praising, appreciating
and profiting by our present unexceptional chances.

Lads' Neel Co
Something New.

Have you investigated our system of doing business? If not, why not? It will pay
you to do so. We stretch from first hands to the consumer, thus avoiding all middle
profits, the benefit of which we freely give to our patrons.
Our teas and coffees are blended to such perfection and sold at such prices as can-
not be even approached by others.

Taste Before You Buy.

We have a lady in attendance who will make you a cup of tea or coffee and let you
know exactly what you can get for your money. We have a variety of 22 different
kinds of teas for you to select from at prices from 25c. to \$1.25 per pound.
Our stock of coffees comprise a variety of every kind the world produces and sold at
prices from 18c. up. Our standard blends stand unrivaled. All our coffees are fresh
roasted every morning.

The Best Tea and Coffee Co.,
Manufacturers, Roasters and Scientific Blenders,
79 and 81 PEACHTREE STREET.

Traynham & Ray's
GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE!

We have decided to close out our stock of sash, doors and blinds, mantels, grates,
tiles, lumber, shingles, laths, moldings and all kinds of mill work, builders' hardware,
tools, etc. Full and complete stock on hand. All who intend to build should get our
prices. Everything must be sold within a short time.

Office, salesroom and factory, 90 Decatur street; mills and yards corner Glen street
and Southern railroad.

april 12-1m

Edwin Stewart
SUCCESSOR TO

STEWART, COLE & CALLOWAY.

Hundreds of Men's and Youths' Suits selling for.....\$5.00, 6.00 and \$7.50.

Worth three and four times the price.

Hundreds of Men's odd Pants selling for \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00

Children's Knee Pants Suits.....\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

Must sell the stock of the old firm this week to make room for new
stock coming first of next week.

EDWIN STEWART, 26 Whitehall St.

The Paints and Artists
MATERIALS GET OUR
PRICES BEFORE BUYING 41 & 43 EAST
ALABAMA ST.

JAPANESE
PILE CURE
50c and \$1 per box, 6 for \$5.
Japanese Pile Ointment, 25 and
50c per box. Japanese Liver
Pilllets, 50 pills, 25c.
Will cure all kinds of Piles. Why suffer with this terrible disease? We give written
guarantee with \$1.00 boxes, to refund the money if not cured. Mailed to any ad-
dress on receipt of price. The Japanese Pile Cure Company, St. Paul, Minn.
HARBACK, LUCAS & CO., Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

THERE'S SATISFACTION

In having a Bicycle better than
your neighbor's.

None at all in having his better
than yours.

Only one way to be sure of hav-
ing the better of such a contro-
versy.

By riding a



COLUMBIA BICYCLE

COSTS BUT \$100. THE STANDARD of the WORLD.

Get a Catalogue. Free if You Call.

The Best Machines of Lower Price are Hartfords \$80, \$60, \$50. The
\$50 kind for Boys and Girls. Riding School in Gate City Guard
Armory. Ladies' Class 10 to 1. Gentlemen's Class 8 to 10 p.m.

COPELAND & BISHOP, Agents, 2 Equitable Building.

Telephone 106. mar 27 1m bet 4 and 6 col l p

Spring Clothing.:.

Men
Boys
Children
New
Stylish
Honest Values

HIRSCH BROS.,
Everybody's Clothiers,
44 Whitehall Street.



THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
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